GROWING BELIEF IN PEACE. BETTER FEELING IN ENGLAND OVER

THE FASHODA DISPUTE. EXPECTED PROPOSAL FROM BARON DE

COURCEL-A NEW BLUE BOOK-WILL

London, Oct. 24.-In spite of the news of war mobilizations which came from France and different parts of England to-day, with the dedine in rentes and consols, there is a disunctly better feeling in diplomatic circles tonight, and a growing belief that the Fashoda dispute will be arranged.

The drop in the price of consols was largely dut to important withdrawals of gold by Scotch and Irish banks, which, however, is usual at this time of the year.

The French Ambassador to Great Britain, Baron De Courcel, will arrive here from Paris to-night, and there is good authority for the statement that he is the hearer of a proposition to the Marquis of Salisbury which may satisfy

The British Government issued another Blue Book to-night, the most important feature of which was a dispatch, dated October 12, from the Marquis of Salisbury to the British Ambassader at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, reporting the previous interview with Baron de Courcel, in which the latter wished to ascertain what solution of the question was possible, and in which the Marquis of Salisbury says:

"I generally insisted that the Nile Valley had belonged and still belonged to Egypt, and that whatever diminution that title had suffered by the Mahdi's conquest had been removed by the victory at Omdurman."

MARCHAND'S PLIGHT DENIED.

The Marquis of Salisbury then pointed out the helplessness of Major Marchand's position, which Baron de Courcel denied, and finally the British Premier, in response to Baron de Couroffered to supply Major cel's suggestion, Marchand with food and ammunition, in order that he might be able to reach French territory. Baron de Courcel then said France wanted an outlet to the Nile, and the Marquis of Salisbury requested that the whole proposition be made in

The Sallsbury dispatch in conclusion said: The extreme indefiniteness of Baron de Courcel's proposition made it impossible for me to express or form an opinion relative to the territory claimed by France in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region. Under the circumstances, the discussion has been fruitful of misapprehension. I informed him that it was in no way my duty to discuss the French claims now, but that in abstaining therefrom I must not be understood as in any Cegree admitting their validity."

This was the last interview between the Ambassador and the Premier on this subject. Baron de Courcel then went to Paris, and it is thought that the proposition which he brings to-night embodies the points indicated in this

THE REGENT'S APPROBATION.

The Blue Book also contains interesting letters from Moustapha Fehoy, the Regent of Egypt, to Lord Kitchener and Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, respectively, showing Egypt's attitude. He wrote to Lord Kitchener, warmly thanking him for taking den of Parisals and Shreeby mountains ing for Egypt the provinces which assure her existence and from which she only retired pro- leaders

The Regent, in writing to Lord Cromer, protested against "the grench violation of Egyptian territory," adding that Egypt had never lost sight of the reoccupation of the provinces of the Soudan, which are the actual sources of the vitality of Egypt, and from which she thdrew owing to superior force. He also said that the reconquest of Khartoum would fail to have its effect if the Valley of the Nile

was not restored to Egypt. Moustapha Fehoy concluded with referring to the Anglo-French discussion on the subject of Fashoda, urging Lord Cromer to use his good offices with the Marquis of Salisbury "in order that the incontestible rights of Egypt may be recognized, and that all the provinces occupled up to the rebellion of Mohammed Ahmed

The British Cabinet Council has been fixed for Thursday next.

be restored to her."

PREPARING SHIPS FOR SERVICE.

The British Admiralty Issued a number of rignificant orders this morning. The dockyards at Portsmouth, Devinport and Chatham have each received instructions to prepare six 30knot torpedo-boat destroyers for commissioning, so that they will be able to put to sea in twenty-four hours.

Overtime has been ordered begun on the first-class cruisers Europa and Andromeda, so following: as to hurry them for sea service.

There is no foundation for the report that the British Admiralty has ordered the Cunard and White Star lines to have their subsidized vessels in rendiness to be handed over to the Admiralty officials.

SALISBURY'S FIRMNESS PRAISED.

GENERAL SATISFACTION IN ENGLAND AT THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

London, Oct. 25.-The Fashoda Yellow Book, Issued by the French Government, having left some slight misgivings in this country as to Lord Salisbury's firmness in dealing with the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, a speedy dissipation of these fears followed the publication of yesterday's Blue Book. It is specially welcomed by the London papers, which this morning express their satisfaction, notably at the view of the Egyptian Regent, which is held to nullify entirely the French idea that England lacks the approval of the Egyptian Gov-

"The Times" says:

"Lord Salisbury's version of the interview with Baron de Courcel is decidedly a dispatch to re-

"The Blue Book removes apprehensions re-grading Lord Salisbury's position which it would have been unsafe to leave uncorrected." "The Daily News" thinks the Blue Book con-firms the impression left by the Yellow Book, namely, that France is seeking a loophole. "The Standard" says:

## SAYS FRANCE WILL EVACUATE.

London, Oct. 25.-The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says he has authority to say that a decision has already been taken by the French Government speedily to evacuate Fashoda, and that M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, will do his utmost to facilitate a pacific solution.

SQUADRON HERE TO BE MOBILIZED. Halifax, Nova Scotis, Oct. 24 .- The commanders of all warships of the British North American Squadron have received orders to mobilize

Her Majesty's ships Pallas. Talbot and Indefatigable will come here at once, together
with two torpedo-boat destroyers now at Bermuda. The torpedo-boats at the dockyard are
being overhauled. The crew of the flagship Rebeing overhauled. The crew of the flagship Re-

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

nown will be sent to Lawlor's Island this week for field practice. The Renown went to sea this morning for heavy gun practice. An official at the dockyard said that the calling together of all the warships was significant, in view of the strained relations between France and England.

### RATES ON CARGOES RAISED.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.-High rates are being demanded for cargoes to French ports, and some shipowners have refused such cargoes. The average increase is from 1s 2d to 2s 6d a ton on the net register.

It is reported that several large vessels have been engaged on French account to load grain at American ports.

A BIG RISE IN WHEAT. DUE TO THE TALK OF TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The news of warlike preparations by England wheat yesterday both in this city and Chicago. European firms, especially French houses, were European firms, especially French houses, were large buyers in the local wheat pit during the morping, making their purchases at about Saturday's closing figures. About noon, however, the fact that the Liverpool market was in a panicky condition because of the prospect of war became known here, and everybody rushed to buy wheat. The price was rapidly bid up, amid much excitement, the transactions representing rather buying for the long account than covering by the short interest. The visible supply statement also proved a buil factor, as the increase, which had been estimated at between 1.500.000 ond 2.0000 bushels, was found to be only about 70.000 bushels. At the close here the December sold at TNA, the best price of the day, an advance of 2 cents over the opening quotaday, an advance of 2 cents over the opening quota-tion. In Chicago also the December option ad-

### GENERAL CORREA RESIGNS.

THE SPANISH MINISTER OF WAR FOLLOWS GAMAZO'S EXAMPLE.

Madrid, Oct. 24.-General Correa, the Miniser of War, resigned to-day at a meeting of nitude, according to Captain Cullen, was the Cabinet Council, assembled to consider, it petre fire at Joralemon-st., which, in 1864, did was announced, the questions involved in the repatriation of the Spanish troops and comiteations from the Spanish Peace Commis-

A dispatch from Madrid last night said General Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, had threatened to resign unless the Government upheld the General Chinchilla, the Captain-General of Madrid, who last week imprisoned Senor Figure rea, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and Editor of the "Nacional," for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor. The friends of Señor Figuorea alleged that he was not subject to arrest, as he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

On Friday last Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, resigned as a protest against the arrest of Señor Figuerea.

AGUINALDO IN A NEW ROLE.

ARRESTS HIS RIVAL ON A CHARGE OF DEFYING AMERICANS-WANTS TO GO TO PARIS.

Manila, Oct. 24.-General Pio del Pilar, who insurgents, has been summoned to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters, and has been arrested. The charges against him are disregarding Aguinaldo's authority and attempting to defy

It is hoped that Aguinaldo's influence It is hoped that Aguinaldo in the Americans. Aguinaldo has tried to remove several of the insurgent officers, who are unequented and unfitted for their places, but he has been compelled to reinstate them.

Aguinaido is desirous of going to Paris for the urpose of appearing before the Pears for the purpose of approxime before the Posce Com-missioners, but he is prevented from so doing the jealousies existing among the insurgent

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS AT MANILA Washington, Oct. 24.-The following dispatch has aboard. been received at the War Department.

been received at the War Department:

Manila, October 23.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Following deaths since last report: October 15, Quartermaster-Sergeant William D. Gillespie, 1st Idaho, gunshot wound: October 16, Corporal Christopher Rockefeler, 23d Infantry, drowned; Private Jonas B. Adams, band, 18th Infantry, alcoholism: October 17, Private George F. Hansen, 1st Nebraska, typhold, fever; October 29, Private Ira Griffin, 1st Nebraska, typhold, fever; Charles H. Ruhi, 24 Oregon, meningitis: October 21, Corporal William H. Jones, 1st Idaho, dysentery; Musician Thomas F. Fitzgerald, 22d Infantry, diarrhoea; Private Sage F. Freestrom, 1st California, pneumonia; October 22, Private Daniel McElllott, 1st Moniana, dysentery date unknown, Sergeant John A. Glover, 1st Nebraska, pneumonia; Privates Henry A. Stubbe, 1st California, dysentery; Frank W. Jucker, 23d Infantry, typhold Tever; Edward S. Fiske, hospital corps, dysentery; last four died between Manila and Nagasaki on transport Rio Janeiro.

## PORTO RICO IS EVACUATED.

BROOKE AND SCHLEY ANNOUNCE DE-PARTURE OF THE LAST SPAN-ISH SOLDIERS.

Washington, Oct. 24.-The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

Ponce, October 23.

General Ortega and the last of the Spanish soldiers sailed for Spain this evening BROOKE, Major-General.

The Navy Department to-day received the

San Juan, October 23.

as to hurry them for sea service.

Several gunboats in the different dockyards have been ordered to postpone unnecessary rehave been ordered to postpone unnecessary rescription.

Secretary of the Navy:
Evacuation Porto Rico completed by sailing of last detachment of Spanish troops to-day.

SCHLEY.

# CABINET SWEARS ALLEGIANCE.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 24.-The members of the insular Cabinet took the oath of allegiance to the United States yesterday with befitting solemnity. They will issue a manifesto announcing their resolution to avoid partisan politics and end party strife.

About \$12,000 has been collected as customs duties since October 13, the day the United States formally took possession of the island. General Ortega embarked yesterday on board

the Spanish steamer Montevideo, and was the Spanish steamer Montevideo, and was saluted from the shore. He made a speech declaring that the Island had surrendered by order from Madrid, adding that he would never have done so without such an order. The General sailed for Spain to-day, and was saluted by the United States cruiser Newark. Rear-Admiral Schley and his staff are on board the Newark, awaiting the arrival of Commander Snow, who is to take command of the United States. is to take command of the United States naval station at San Juan.

# COMPLAINT OF ILL-TREATMENT.

Madrid, Oct. 24.—The "Imparcial" to-day says: "No victor ever treated the vanquished as the United States is treating Spain. The Government has received a grave dispatch from Porto Rico, announcing that the American General there is acting toward Spain as the European nations have treated China. He ordered a Spanish steamer to embark the remainder of the Spanish troops at Porto Rico, in spite of the protests of her captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our Government will propably protest against such action." ment will propably protest against such action.

## SOLDIERS ATTACK ENGINEERS.

London, Oct. 25 .- The Peking correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"Chinese soldiers attacked a party of English engineers yesterday (Sunday) at the Marco Polo Bridge, on the Peking-Hankow Rallway. Two engineers were injured and a railway coolie was killed. The situation there is serious. The telegraph wires have been cut at Pao-Ting-Fu, in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li. The foreign envoys BIG MACHINE hold an emergency meeting to-morrow

CAPTAIN PEIXOTTO DIES IN CUBA. Washington, Oct. 24 - Adjutant-General Corbin received the following cable dispatch to-night.

### BROOKLYN PIERS FIRE SWEPT LIKELY TO HOLD THE HOUSE.

THE FIERCEST BLAZE IN YEARS ALONG THE WATER-FRONT.

TWO PIERS WRECKED, A SHIP AND TWO LIGHT-ERS SUNK AND DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$650,000 DONE-CITY VEILED BY A

Rosin, cotton, jute butts, benzine and tur pentine made a fire yesterday afternoon which extended along the Brooklyn water-front for three blocks, from Vandyke to Wolcott st. One four-masted ship and two lighters were destroyed, and a three-masted schooner was badly damaged. The damage is estimated at about \$650,000. The fire started at 3:15 o'clock, and burned fiercely for six hours. Fire boats and

engines played on the blazing combustibles all

last night, and the firemen said that it would

be late to-day before they could leave the scene.

A thick black cloud of smoke was blown northward from the fire by the brisk wind, and settled down over both sides of the East River far north as the shores of Long Island Like a huge black mantle, this cloud of inky blackness rolled along over Machattan and that section of Brooklyn near the river, shutting out the sunlight so that in some offices the lights had to be turned on long before the usual time. Thin veils of smoke, which spread out for a mile or more at each side of the main column, led some people in distant parts of the city to hurry for shelter under the impression that a heavy storm was coming, and the sun looked pale and uncanny through the thick atmosphere. Old firemen say that a fire of this character never assumed such smoky proportions before. The only Brooklyn water-front fire which in any way approached this in mag an immense amount of damage, although in 1881 a large fire, which destroyed Beard's Stores. at the foot of Amity-st., proved a very stubborn one, the grain in the stores burning for nearly

### LOSSES NOT FULLY ESTIMATED.

It was hard last night to secure an accurate estimate of the losses, but some of the heaviest are: George L. Hammond, owner of the naval store, extending from Coffey to Wolcott sts., \$100,000, said to be fully insured; E. F. & W. Roberts, Liverpool, England, owners of the iron ship Andorinha, valued at \$300,000, and the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, \$150,000, insured. Other damage to shipping and cargoes will probably bring the total loss up to

The German-American stores, which are part of the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, extend from Van Dyck to Coffey sts. Two piers, each about 215 feet in length, extend from these stores, No. 40 at the is looked upon as being the leading rival of east and No. 40 at the west. The large four-Aguinaldo for the leadership of the Philippine masted fron ship Andorinha was lying at the end of Pier No. 39. She had been in from Calcutta, India, about three weeks, with a cargo of jute, jute butts, saltpetre, shellac and raw silk. A large portion of her cargo had been unloaded, but several hundred bales of jute and 126 tons of saltpetre still remained on board. The cargo was consigned to Ralli Brothers, No. 15 Old Slip. Some of the jute was being carried away on Two of these, valued at \$3,000 each. the William M. Brown, owned by Robert McCreery, of No. 427 Produce Exchange, and the Walter T. Klatz, owned by the Greenpoint it would be able to nullify the recommenda-Lighterage Company, were loaded, and tied up tions of the Executive and thwart every atbetween Piers 39 and 40. They were destroyed. tempt to enact important and necessary legisla-Each had about six hundred bales of jute Beyond Pier No. 39 were the naval stores and resin yards of George L. Hammond, At his pler, No. 38, was the three-masted schooner Wacomaw. She was loaded with benzine, alcohol and turpentine.

## THE ORIGIN THE MYSTERY.

me difference of opinion as to the There is origin of the fire. It spread so rapidly that before the Fire Department arrived both piers, Nos. 39 and 40, were a mass of flames. It is certain that the fire started near the end of Pier No. 39 or on the Andorlnha. An inspector of the Fire Department said last night that he had found a number of employes of the Hammond Naval Stores who would testify that they first saw the flames shooting up from the hold of the Andorinha. It is the inspector's belief that some careless sailor dropped a match in the saltpetre. The sailors, however, declare that the fire started in some sudden and unknown manner among the bales of jute on the

pier, and spread rapidly in both directions. Wherever the blaze started, the sailors had to jump for their lives. Seven men jumped from the rigging into the water, and five others on the pier fell over the sides. They clung to some logs until picked up by a tugboat.

Patrick Carr, the superintendent of the German-American Stores, was telephoring inside the office when he heard the try of "Fire!" He ran out and saw that the pier, which was filled with jute and cotton, and the Andorinha were all in flames. He sent in an alarm. Then engine after engine was called, and fireboats were summoned, until sixteen engines and six firehoats were all at work. The firehoats did the greatest service. In addition to the Seth Low and David A. Boody, from Brooklyn, the four boats from Manhattan-the New-Yorker. the Havemeyer, the Robert A. Van Wyck and she Zopha: Mills-were called into service. Some of the streams from these boats were kept busy in checking the little rivers of burning resin and other inflammable substances which were being carried on the surface of the water to adjoining wharves and out into

## BURNED TILL THE PIER FELL.

On the pier where the fire started were 2,500 bales of jute and jute butts and 200 bales of cotton. These substances burned steadily from the top down until the pier fell in and the remains were dumped into the water. Two large hoisting engines, the property of the stores, were also destroyed. The fire jumped over on to the two lighters moored next to pier No. 40 The blaze leaped up against the sides of the big brick warehouse, No. 313, in which the German-American people had 10,000 bales of jute stored, and the fierce heat had nearly forced its way into the building, when two fire companies were brought in from the other side and a fireboat from the front, and the flames were shortly beaten back. They were kept back from the warehouse and from the one in the rear of pier No. 39.

J. B. Martin, the general manager of all the property belonging to the Brooklyn Wharf and of the company was probably \$150,000, covered by insurance. He spoke in terms of warmest praise of the work of the Fire Department. Considerably over \$1,000,000 worth of property. which was in the greatest danger, was saved by the skilful way in which Deputy-Chief Dale

## BIG MACHINE SHOPS SAVED.

In addition to the large brick warehouse of the German-American stores, the immense machine shops of the Lidgerwood Company, which are just in front of Hammond's pler, were saved. They extend between Coffey and Dykman sts., and front on Ferris-st., running down to the beginning of the covered pier which was destroyed by the blazing rosin and turpentine.

REPUBLICAN APATHY AND OVERCON-FIDENCE VANISHING.

SEVERAL DISTRICTS HERETOFORE IN GREAT DANGER NOW REGARDED AS SAFE-CHAIR-MAN BABCOCK'S PREDICTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 24.-Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee is now exceedingly hopeful that the Republicans will not lose control of the House through negligence or indifference. All the reports received in the last three days have been encouraging, and several Congress districts which were believed to be in great canger are now regarded as safe. "If we can keep the present pace until Election Day the House is safe; but there must be no backsliding or relaxation of effort," said Mr. Babcock to-day in conversation with a Tribune correspondent. He added:

This is the most difficult campaign I have ver directed or been familiar with. It has sometimes appeared impossible to gauge and weigh the influences and forces at work, but now I feel sure of the ground and that I know exactly where we stand and what our prospects are Figures? No, not for publication, but I will show

you my list and go over it with you." It must suffice to say that Chairman Babcock's list is a most interesting and satisfactory one. As he said, however, it cannot be verified by election returns unless Republicans do their full duty and spare no effort between this and the night of Election Day. He believes they will do this, and, pointing through the window at the big American flag suspended across the street and waving in the clear October sunlight, he said: "You see, we have raised the flag at last. It is the flag of victory, and we are bound to

OPPOSITION CLAIMS NOT JUSTIFIED. The hope of obtaining control of the House of Representatives, which the managers and leaders of the Democratic, Populist and Free-Silver Republican campaign still cherish, is largely

eased on the fact that a considerable number of Congress districts that were carried by the Republicans in 1894 and 1896 had been regarded as safely Democratic prior to the former year, and were lost in 1896 by majorities or pluralities of two thousand votes or less. Earlier in the campaign, before Secretary

Kerr, of the Fusion Congressional Committee, had begun to practise the virtue of reticence in any marked degree, he confidently claimed most or all of the districts referred to, together with some districts that elected Republican candidates in 1896 by majoritles or pluralities varying from 2,500 to 5,000 or more. At the same time, he scouted the suggestion that the Republicans might possibly capture some districts which are nov lists, who were elected by narrow majorities districts now represented by Republicans, each of whom was elected by a plurality of two thousand or less. If all these districts should be transferred to the opposition column, and by like majorities or parallities, the opposiof course, would control the next House That majority by a fair working majority. would be patere legislative mob. to be sure, without discipline or capable leadership, but

## OUTLOOK IN MANY STATES

The Congress districts which the opposition leaders and managers hope to capture on the ground referred to, but some of which they are claiming with less confidence than they did three weeks ago, are widely scattered. One of them is the 1st California District, which gave Barham a plurality of 1,500 in 1896. Late advices from that State, which are believed to be trustworthy, indicate that the opposition candidates in the Vith and Viith districts are in greater danger of defeat than Barham is in the Ist District. In the VIth District the opposition candidate received a plurality of 663 votes in 1896, while the Populist plurality in the VIIth

was only 244. In Illinois there are five districts which the Democrat-Populists until recently expected to capture from the Republicans. They would probably now be willing to accept three as a compromise, although they still claim all of These districts are Hid, IVth, XIVth, XVth and XVIIth, which in 1896 gave Republican pluralities of 590, 1,910, 1,731, 309 and 10, respectively. Recent Republican advices from several of these districts have been more encouraging thar they were earlier in the campalgn. In 1896 the fusion majority in the XXIst District was 402. It is understood that the fusion is not complete this year. In 1894. when a Fopulist candidate received 2,764 votes, Murphy, Republican, was elected by a plurality

1.800 votes. In Indiana the Demo-Pops have been claiming not only the three districts which gave Republican pluralities of less than 1,000 each in 1896, but several other districts now represented by Republicans, including the VIIIth and XIIIth, which gave Republican pluralities of 2,600 and 1,771, respectively, in 1896. The three districts first referred to are the Ist, Vth and IXth, which in 1896 gave Republican pluralities of 951, 922 and 416, respectively. Recent advices received from Indiana by the Republican Congressional Committee in regard to several of the districts claimed by the opposition have been of an encouraging nature. are three districts-the IId, IVth and XIIthin which the opposition majorities or pluralities 1896 were respectively 998, 825 and 176. There was a complete Democratic-Populist fusion in the XIIth District, which in 1894. when the Populist candidate received 2.195 votes, gave Leighty, Republican, a plurality of over 3,000. This year there is no fusion.

There is likely to be a political explosion in one of the Indiana districts this week which may cause the defeat of the Democratic candidate whose election is now regarded as certain by the Demo-Populist managers in Washing-

ton as anything in the future can be. CLAIMS IN IOWA NOT CONCEDED.

The Democratic-Populist Congressional Committee is confidently claiming the VIth Iowa District, which gave Lacey, Republican, a plurality of 1,201 over his Democratic-Populist opponent in 1896; the VIIIth, which gave Hepburn a majority of 827 over his fusion oppoafter the fire broke out. He said that the loss nent in the same year, and the Hd, which gave Curtis, Republican, a plurality of more than 3,300. The Republican Congressional Committee does not concede any of these claims.

In Kansas, the State from which the Republican Congressional Committee has recently received advices as to several districts which were regarded as somewhat encouraging, the Demo-Pops continue to claim the Representatives-at-Large and every district except the IVth, there are two districts in which the Demo-Pop candidates received narrow majorities in 1896. Peters's majority in the Hd District was 388, and Vincent's in the Vth was 634.

In Kentucky the Demo-Pops in Washington are confident not only of holding all the districts they now have, but of capturing the VIIIth

### CROKER HOWLS AGAIN.

ANOTHER TIRADE AGAINST THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND MR. ROOT.

THE GHOST OF TWEED ONCE MORE CALLED UP BY THE ENRAGED BOSS-ADDRESS TO THE

TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Richard Croker is writhing under the merciless arraignment of himself and his organization for attempting to make the courts an annex of Tammany Hall. After his recent bitter and hysterical tirade against the Bar Association, he thought no one would dare to murmur further, but the first protests have developed into a deep, swelling volume of resentment, and now he sees what it all means. He called the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall together yesterday in order to make an address. Even se who were inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt now say that he protests too much. When Mr. Croker had gathered his committee

Since our last meeting there has been quite a demonstration on the part of the managers of the Republican campaign, under the auspices of the Bar Association, intended to manufacture sentiment on the fulse issue to which I called your attention last week. Mr. Roosevelt and other Republican speakers have taken the cue and are echoing the insincere utterances contained in the speeches delivered at last Friday evening's meeting. You, of course, have not been deceived as to the partisan purpose of that meeting, nor as to the make-up either of the officers of the association notwithstanding the pledges of loyalty of some of them to the State ticket. together, he said:

### A FLING AT BOURKE COCKRAN.

Bourke Cockran, who was the star attraction of

the occasion and now poses as a non-partisan

tatesman, left the Democratic party for that arty's good. If he or any of his new-found friends have any doubt of the correctness of this assertion have any doubt of the correctness of this assertion he and they know where to apply for particulars. They may come directly to me. The other lawyers connected with the meeting have long been recognized as bitter opponents of this organization, and it is quite impossible to hope or expect to satisfy them by anything we may or may not omit to do. We hear of the Bar Association's interest in judicial nominations only when its members see an opportunity to retain a Republican Justice upon the bench or to divide the Democrats so as to make it possible to elect a Republican Judge, and so while they cry "Daly" their real purpose is the election of a Republican Judge in the person of Justice Cohen. The insincerity of this cry is made manifest by the fact that, although Justice Cohen has been less than a year on the bench, and was appointed by Governor Black, all the petitions that have emanated from the Bar Association have asked for the retention of Justice Daly upon the ground that Judges who have served "long and faithfully" should be retained. It is not generally known that the Bar Association numbers less than one-seventh of the Bar of this city.

But while you will not be deceived, either as to the faisity of the issue sought to be raised. Or the character and motives of the men behind it, the people inroughout the State may not be so well acquainted with the true inwardness of the movement. For that reason I feel justified in laying before you some of the information which I believe should be made public, in order that the people introughout the State may not be connected from the beginning with the raising of this false issue. and they know where to apply for particulars.

### TWEED'S GHOST AGAIN.

Underneath the surface of all this manufactured clamor lies the fact that this is an attempt by I weed's lawyer to re-elect Tweed's Judge; and i this connection it should be remembered that Mr. Root was not only counsel for Tweed, but is private counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican

Root was not only counsel for Tweed, but is the private counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor. He is naturally anxious to create every possible division in the Democratic ranks, in the hope of helping Mr. Roosevelt, his friend, cifent and political leader. He even went so far as to go before the Republican Convention with the startling assertion that a man might have one residence for the purpose of taxation and another which should be his real home.

It may have been forgotten that during the Tweed reign and collapse Elihu Root was ranged on the side of Tweed and his gans. In the very year in which Tweed elevated Daly to the bench my position was disclosed by Tweed's action legislating myself and my associates out of power. In 1873 it was common knowledge that Tweed had stolen millions of dollars from the public treasury, and that all the property which stood in his name and that of his son. Richard M. Tweed, to whom it was transferred by his father, was the proceeds of raids upon the city treasury.

On November 19, 1875, Tweed was convicted on the criminal charges against him. On November 22, 1875, three days after his conviction, his son, Richard M. Tweed, to whom William M. Tweed had conveyed his property when the trouble began, conveyed to Elihu Root four lots on the south side of Sixty-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves, for the nominal consideration of \$29,000.

In the preceding July of that year August Portier, with whom James H. Ingersoll was a slient partner in the furniture business, conveyed to Elihu Root a plece of property on the north side of Sixty-ninth-st., between Madison-ave, and Fourth-ave.

In December, 1870, James H. Ingersoll, who was convicted with Tweed, conveyed to Elihu Root a plece of property on the north side of Sixty-ninth-st. between Fifth and Madison aves, for the nominal consideration of \$19,000.

I mention these facts only to remind you that this eminent reformer who is now so solicitous about the purity of the bench was not quite so scrupulou

## LAWRENCE AND SMYTH.

Since when has the Republican party been so solicitous that Democratic justices should be kept in office? I have in mind many great justices who have been re-elected by Tammany Hall because of their spotless record and splendid ability, whom the Republicans used every effort to defeat at the polls, such men as Abram R. Lawrence and Frederick Smyth, who were re-elected in spite of the opposition of the Republican party. These men were admitted by their associates to be ornamental to the bench, and their retention was urged as a matter of public pride and duty. Their services had been conspicuous, and their brethren came forward to testify to the wisdom of their retention. It is a significant fact connected with the canvass of Justice Daly that, although he has been desperately struggling and pulling every social and political wire for renomination for the last year, not a single one of his twenty-one associates has urged or even asked that he be renominated, or oretended that his services justified the lengthening if his term from twenty-eight years to forty-two least. have been re-elected by Tammany Hall because

pretended that his services justified the lengthening of his term from twenty-eight years to forty-two years.

In all my political experience I never knew of an instance in which a judge of long years on the bench had not sufficiently attached himself to any one of his associates to be supported by at least one of them for renomination.

If the Republican party is to succeed in creating an issue out of the failure to renominate Judge Daly, it means that any and every judge upon the bench who once gets there will stay, whether the people want him or not, regardless of his ability, fitness or services.

Nobody claims conspicuous ability for Justice Daly. He was not elected to the Supreme Court, but to an inferior court which was afferward consolidated with the Supreme Court. Tammany Hall believed, and we still believe, that any one of the three candidates presented by us is far superior in fitness and ability to Justice Daly. No organization has more strong y supported the independence of the judiciary than Tammany Hall. For twenty-eight years Justice Daly has been honored by the Democratic party. Now that he sees fit, he shows his loyalty and gratitude to that party by allowing himself to be used as a cat-paw to deceive the people and attract votes from his own party. I do not believe that the voters of this city and State are going to permit themselves to be deceived by the attempt to create this false issue.

I repeat that never in the history of the organization has any leader of Tammany Hall asked or suggested to any judge upon the bench, in any part of this State, anything connected with his judicial duty. Never in the history of any State has the judiciary heer more jealously guarded from interference or more independent in the performance of this duties.

Tammany Hall is justly preud of the judiciary of this leaders knew of any serious defection on

In response to Mr. Croker's inquiry if any of the leaders knew of any serious defection on account of the attitude of the organization toward Justice Daly, he was informed that fifty Tammany votes would go to Justice Daly in the Vth District, and in the XXVIIth he would probably get two hundred and fifty Tammany votes. In the other thirty-three districts, it was declared, Justice Daly would get no Tammany votes to speak of.

When leaders were asked about the falling off of the regristration in certain districts the ex-

# of the registration in certain districts the ex-planation that business structures are encroach-ing on former residence districts was offered. PICKED UP FAR OUT AT SEA.

Reedy Island, Del., Oct. 24.-Captain Andrew who left Atlantic City on August 24 in a 13-foot boat for the Azores, was picked up by the German bark Friede, on September 27, in latitude longitude 39° 23'. He was out of provisions

The Azores lie between latitude 36° 55'and 39° 44' north, and longitude 25° 10' and 31° 16' west.

INOCULATING PLAGUE SUSPECTS. Vienna, Oct. 24.—Dr. Marmoret, tae head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, has arrived here with two litres of plague serum, and all the suspects have been inoculated

## ROOSEVELT FIGHTS ON.

THE GALLANT COLONEL WEL-COMED IN MANY TOWNS.

### HIS JOURNEY YESTERDAY FROM NEW-YORK TO ELMIRA-A DEMOCRATIC

CHALLENGE ANSWERED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 24.-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor; Chauncey M. Depew and John T. Mc-Donough, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, aroused to action in the Republican cause to-day thousands of voters living along the southern boundary of the State. They traversed between morning and night the counties of Rockland, Sullivan, Delaware. Broome, Cortland, Tioga and Chemung, and made speeches at a score of railway stations and also in several cities. Finally, in the evening, they addressed a big mass-meeting here in Elmira. In every county great interest was manifested, and it was obvious that these meetings would benefit the Republican party and its candidates in a high degree.

Mr. Depew was of great assistance to Colonel Roosevelt throughout the day, introducing him in admirable manner and making telling speeches for the Republican party and its candidates. Colonel Roosevelt struck the right freely his sentiments in approval of President McKinley's principles and acts, whereas Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, although he had voted for William J. Bryan for President, did not dare to mention Bryan's name or approve publicly his free-coin age and repudiation doctrines. Commenting at a small place in Sullivan County upon the effort of the Democratic candidates for Congress to conceal their friendship for the free coinage of silver, Colonel Roosevelt pointed out a country store near the track and asked: "What would you think of that storekeeper if he should tell you that his groceries were all right, but he would not youch for his hardware?"

Three great mass-meetings were held in the by Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Depew, John T. Mc-Donough and William J. Youngs. An interesting circumstance took place at the Opera House while Colonel Roosevelt was making his speech A man in the crowd shouted: "How about that Oyster Bay incident?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Colonel. "Why you know-the Oyster Bay incident," shouted the man again.

"I don't think," retorted Colonel Roosevelt, "that you have learned your lesson very well I guess you refer to the tax matter. I am very glad to have the chance to answer you. 'On March 25 last, when I was working night

and day to get ready the fleets with which Dewey fought at Manila and Sampson at Santiago (here the Colonel was interrupted by continued cheering), and when I was organizing my regiment, one-fourth of whom were wounded or killed on Cuban soil and one-half of the remainder brought to death's door or beyond by fever (cheers), I took the pains to write both to my lawyer and to the man who had charge of my business while I was at the war that they were to see that my taxes were paid either in New-York or in Oyster Bay. (Cheers.) Owing to the death of my uncle, they were not paid in Oyster Bay, where they should have been, and as soon as I found out this on going home I directed that, in accordance with the instructions in my letter of March 25, they should be paid at once in New-York, and they were paid there on the first day when it was legally possible to pay them."

The audience was all on its feet cheering wildly when Colonel Roosevelt ended this complete vindication of himself.

# INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

TELLING SPEECHES OF COLONEL ROOSE-VELT AND MR. DEPEW.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor, began his long tour of speech-making through the State early yesterday morning, when he left his sister's home, in Madison-ave., and drove to the West Twentythird-st. ferry in time to catch the 7 o'clock boat for the Erie Railroad station in Jersey City. He was met on the boat by Color Sergeant Wright and Private Bell, of the Rough Riders, and John Proctor Clarke. As soon as he walked on the boat he was recognized and cheered by the other passengers. At the ferryhouse in Jersey City he was greeted with cheers by a large crowd, and many Jerseymen on their way to the city pressed forward to shake hands

"I don't know what New-York will do for him, but New-Jersey would elect him all right,"

said one of the Jerseymen. The special train which was to carry Colonel Roosevelt and his party through the State was ready. It consisted of the private car Mascotte, Colonel Roosevelt's car for the trip, and the sleeping-car Wautauga, with locomotive No. 346. Chauncey M. Depew, who was to accompany Colonel Roosevelt, was a few minutes late, and B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, took advantage of the opportunity to have a short talk with the Colonel. The train started at 7.45 a. m., upon

the arrival of Mr. Depew. Colonel Roosevelt's companions on the trip were Mr. Depew, General Stewart L. Woodford, John T. McDonough, Judge W. M. K. Olcott, John Proctor Clarke, James R. Sheffield, William J. Youngs and two Rough Riders, "Buck" Taylor and Sherman Bell. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff was prevented

from going with Colonel Roosevelt on account of a meeting in New-York of the Forest Preserve Board. He will join Colonel Roosevelt in Buffalo to-day, making a speech there in the Colonel Roosevelt's itinerary for the week em-

braces sixty-eight speeches, sixty of which are to be from the end of the train, and the others at mass-meetings in the big cities.

SPEECHES AT SUFFERN. Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 24.-Colonel Roose-

velt's train pulled out of Jersey City at 7:40 o'clock this morning, just five minutes late. At Suffern, Rockland County, where the first stop was made, about three hundred persons were gathered. Mr. Depew introduced the Colonel by saving: The first speech I ever made after I left college

was made in Rockland County, up among the basket-makers, and I had one Republican hearer, the keeper of the country store. I seriously thought they would throw me out of the window, but they did not. At that time there were only about two did not. At that time there were the hundred Republicans in the county, but since then the county has gone Republican five times. I want to introduce a man who warrants your respect and admiration, because he has served in public office with faithfulness and has proved his value as a man by fighting for you and his country. Colonel Roosevelt was received with applause

and said: I wish I might have more time to talk at length

on State and National issues, because we are willing to talk on them, while our opponents display their dishonesty of purpose in evading them. They won't talk honest money and they won't talk on honest judiciary, so you may brand them at least as timid. Now, no timid man was ever an